

# Atriumfibrillatie

## ATRIUMFIBRILLATIE

### Mechanismen

- Chaotische atriale activiteit (350 - 600/min)
  - geen goede atriale contracties
  - reactie van de ventrikel : AV nodulus remt de doorgang van de impulsen af tot 160-200/min
  - gevolgen
    - verminderd slagvolume en cardiac output
    - spontane reconversie: bij eerste keer vaak spontane reconversie binnen 24u.
    - Bij 30% herneemt het sinusritme zonder medicatie.
    - complicaties:
      - mortaliteit verdubbelt
      - CVA: bij 35% van casi. Embolen worden vaak afgeschoten bij reconversie.
- Hersenbloedingen worden gezien bij anticoagulatie
- syncope
  - angor
  - darmischaemie
- bij therapie: digitalisintoxicatie

## **Risicofactoren om atriumfibrillatie te ontwikkelen**

- idiopathisch
- cardiaal
  - coronair vaatlijden
  - hypertensie
  - mitralis kleplijden
  - chronische pericarditis
  - Wolff-Parkinson-White syndroom (WPW)
- Longen
  - longembolen
  - chronisch longlijden
- Hypothyroidie
- Ethylisme

## **2. Kliniek**

- Altijd
  - onregelmatige pols
  - auscultatie: onregelmatige hartslag, S1 variabele intensiteit
  - Monitoring: onregelmatig; af en toe geen QRS-complex
- Stabiele patiënt
  - palpitations
  - dyspnee
  - zwakte
  - ijl hoofd
  - syncope
- Instabiele patiënt
  - hypotensie
  - persistente angor
  - longoedeem

- BWZ-daling

### **3. Diagnostiek**

- ECG: geen duidelijke P-toppen
- Labo: CBC, Elektrolyten, hartenzymen, schildklierfunctie
- Pulse oxymetrie
- echocardiografie: is er atriale uitzetting? (als oorzaak)  
is er een atriale thrombus (onmiddellijke anticoagulatie)

### **4. DD**

- atriale flutter met wisselende AV-blok
- Multifocale atriale tachycardie
- sinusritme met frequente premature atriale contracties
- atriale tachycardie

### **Eerste opvang**

- is de patient stabiel?
  - indien ja: gewoon transport naar het ziekenhuis
  - indien nee: onmiddellijke reconversie en ALS
- zuurstof
- IV-lijn
- monitoring

### **Spoeddienst**



















































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































## Smal complex Tachycardie

- Wanneer moet therapie gestart worden? vraag: is de patient stabiel?
  - Indien neen: reconversie
  - indien ja:
    - HR > 100/min: geen therapie
    - HR 100 - 120/min: indien stabiel geen therapie. Indien niet stabiel wel therapie
    - HR > 120/min: therapie

## - Welke therapie?

### - Cardioversie:

#### - indicaties:

- ofwel onstabiele patient

- ofwel stabiele patient zonder mitraliskleplijden, zonder linkerventrikeldysfunctie en zonder CVA in de voorgeschiedenis én met atriumfibrillatie < 48 uur aanwezig (geen heparinisatie nodig) of > 48 uur aanwezig maar geen thrombus zichtbaar op echocardio. In dit geval wel eerst hepariniseren ( 80 I/kg LG in bolus en nadien continu infuus aan 18IU/kg/u)

#### - manier van handelen

- sedatie

- cardioversie synchronon. Begin met 100J

### - Beta-blokkers

Breed complex Tachycardie

- Is de patient stabiel?

- indien neen:

- cardioversie

- ALS

- indien ja:

- Procainamide

- vermijd calciumantagonisten, betablokkers en digoxine

- indien risico op WPW-syndroom:

- geen calcium-antagonisten (Verapamil)

- Bretylium

- Adenosine: best alleen voor supraventriculaire. Eerst 6 mg snel IV. Zo nodig herhalen na 2 minuten (12 mg)

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